1. NAME
COMMON:
Magnolia Grove
AND OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER:
At junction of SR 1309 and SR 1313
CITY OR TOWN:
Iron Station vicinity (Ninth Congressional District, The Hon. Charles R. Jonas)
STATE:
North Carolina
CODE:
37
COUNTY:
Lincoln
CODE:
104

3. CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
(Check One)
☐ District
☐ Site
☐ Building
☐ Structure
☐ Object

OWNERSHIP
☐ Public
☐ Private
☐ Both

STATUS
☐ Occupied
☐ Unoccupied
☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered

ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ Yes:
☐ Restricted
☐ Unrestricted
☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
☐ Agricultural
☐ Commercial
☐ Industrial
☐ Educational
☐ Military
☐ Entertainment
☐ Museum
☐ Religious
☐ Private Residence
☐ Public Acquisition:
☐ Transportation
☐ Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
OWNER'S NAME:
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Love
STREET AND NUMBER:
Elm Grove
CITY OR TOWN:
Lincolnton
STATE:
North Carolina
CODE:
37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Lincoln County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
Courthouse Square
CITY OR TOWN:
Lincolnton
STATE:
North Carolina
CODE:
37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE OF SURVEY:

STATE OF SURVEY:
☐ Federal
☐ State
☐ County
☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:
Magnolia Grove is a two-and-one-half story brick structure with a gable roof. It is five bays in width, two bays in length, and is raised on a high brick basement with a handsome ashlar foundation. The brick walls and the three chimneys--a single exterior chimney on the east end and two similar ones on the west--are laid in Flemish bond. Each of the single-shoulder chimneys has concave weatherings and terminates in a heavy molded cap. The corbel cornice beneath the standing-seam tin roof is constructed of alternating concave and convex courses of molded brick.

The central entrance of the main (south) facade, like that of the rear, contains a six-panel door framed by a plain architrave and topped by a four-light transom. The remaining bays are marked by windows with nine-over-nine sash at the first level and nine-over-six at the second. Each has a wooden sill and a flat arch (painted dark red to contrast with the lighter wall surface). Some of the original raised-paneled shutters and louvered shutters remain. The sides of the house are windowless with the exception of small four-over-four sash gable windows flanking the east chimney and placed between the west chimneys. The two pedimented dormers with six-over-six sash on the front side of the roof are later additions. The iron grilles which once protected the six-pane basement windows have been removed. In the north bay of the east side, approached by sunken steps, is the basement entrance, whose flat arch has been altered.

One-story hip-roof porches, supported by roughly hewn granite piers, cover the front and rear facades. The front porch rests on plain square posts with a plain balustrade, and the rear porch has chamfered posts and a simple railing. While the porches do not appear to be original, the pegged construction of portions of the floors and the chamfered posts of the rear porch indicate that they were early additions. The wide granite steps that serve the porches may be original.

The original Quaker-plan interior consists of a large east room with an open staircase ascending from the rear wall and two smaller rooms on the west. A partition to the right of the central entrance, forming a central hall, has been added. Despite this alteration, the original flat-paneled wainscot of the east room remains. The chair rail forms sills beneath the windows, and molded architraves surround the openings. In this room as well as the others, all of the interior trim, including the mantels and stair risers, is marbleized. The Federal mantel consists of double colonettes flanking a rectangular opening and supporting a frieze with a central sunburst below a molded shelf with dentil cornice. Curvilinear brackets ornament each tread of the open-string stair, and the balustrade contains two types of balusters. The flight to the second floor has a heavy turned balustrade which is repeated on the stair wall. The balustrade around the second-floor stairwall has plain, slender balusters and handrail. The nosings of the risers are molded. The interior doors have raised panels on one side and almost flush ones on the other. The backs of the front and rear entrance doors are finished with studded herringbone battens, while the fronts have normal raised panels.
With the exception of having plaster dadoes rather than paneled ones, the west rooms contain trim similar to that in the east room. Identical simple Federal mantels with molded architraves and molded shelves with impost blocks exist in each room.

The original second-floor plan repeated that of the first, with one large east room and two west rooms. The rear portion of the east room has been partitioned off as a bath. The enclosed attic stair rises in the rear of this room against the original center partition. The three rooms contain trim like that of the first-floor west rooms. The east mantel is similar to the first-story west mantels, and the west bedchambers contain similar Federal mantels with rather more delicate details including simple molded architraves and shelves with pierced molding.

In the east chimney of the full basement is a huge fireplace. Above the opening is a segmental granite lintel surmounted by rowlocks. A small gabled brick well house in the rear, coeval with the house itself, is said to have contained the initials of the original owner in several of the bricks. It has been recently demolished.
Magnolia Grove was built by David Smith about 1824 on property he bought from Michael Dillenger in November, 1818. David, the son of Peter Smith who was an early settler in the area, married Elizabeth Arendt. Her father, Gottfried Arendt, is believed to have been the first Lutheran preacher ordained in North Carolina and one of the founders of the Lutheran church in the state. Local tradition credits David and Elizabeth Smith with operating Magnolia Grove as an inn for a number of years. David Smith appears to have died intestate, and his plantation passed to his son, John B. Smith, who had come home to live after his parents became elderly. John B. Smith, a farmer and, according to the 1850 census, a teacher, had ten children. He willed "my home place, Magnolia" to his sons, Robert M. and Tenyson [sic] Smith in September, 1904, and died in February, 1906. In an interview recorded in 1967, Tenyson Smith recalled hearing older members of his family tell of the days when the house was being built, how red mud was "brought up from the lowlands, spread on the ground and trampled by horses until it became smooth enough for old Uncle Harvey and his fellows to mould it into bricks." The house eventually descended to Gertrude Pauline Waters, great-granddaughter of the builder. She sold it in February, 1971, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Love, Jr.

Magnolia Grove is a variation of a familiar building style found in the upper Catawba River basin in the first half of the nineteenth century. The large, substantial house is indicative of the second-generation prosperity which occurred in Lincoln County, bolstered by iron manufacturing and dissemination of the associated profits. The members of the Smith family, although not notable for outstanding achievement, were solid citizens of Lincoln County who, as John B. Smith was described in his obituary, were considered "useful and intelligent." They were associated with the Lutheran church, as were many of the early families of that area; their descent from Gottfried Arendt is of particular interest.

Magnolia Grove is notable for its brick corbeled cornice, raised basement, and Quaker plan, features frequently found in the Lincoln County area during the first half of the nineteenth century. While Magnolia Grove is actually a late appearance of the type, it ranks as one of its most monumental representatives in scale, in grandeur of setting, and in the severe functional dignity of its architectural treatment. The absence of first and second story windows on the sides and the narrowness of the structure in contrast to its unusual height creates an impression of unrelieved verticality which accentuates this monumentality.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


Lincoln County Records, Lincoln County Courthouse, Lincolnton, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds. (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, and Estate Papers).

Lincoln County Records, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, and Estate Papers).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Degrees</td>
<td>Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seconds</td>
<td>Seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approximate acreage of nominated property: 5 Acres

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Survey and Planning Unit Staff, John B. Wells, III, Supervisor

ORGANIZATION
State Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:
109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 87

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☑

Name:
H. G. Jones

Title: Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date: 24 November 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date